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THE Fatherland

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

A Weekly

PROFESSOR HUGO MUENSTERBERG

AMBASSADOR OF CULTURE FROM GERMANY, WHOSE RECENT ARTICLE, REVEALING THE MISSION OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN, HAS CAUSED WIDE-SPREAD DISCUSSION

THE "AMERICAN" PILGRIMS. *By Charles A. Collman*

WHAT IS BACK OF THE WAR

BY ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

SENATOR BEVERIDGE went to Europe to find out the thought behind the war in Germany, in France and in England, and the several Governments gave him exceptional opportunities to do this.

¶ He interviewed men and women in many walks of life, statesmen, soldiers, authors, philosophers, socialists, capitalists, laborers, peasants—and set down their views with care. These conversations with representative men are likely to attain permanent historic significance.

¶ A significant thing he found is the unanimity of the German nation. Of the first 2,000,000 German workingmen to go to the front, more than 1,500,000 were socialists, and a surprising number of these were volunteers. The trade unionists were as keen to enlist as the socialists. The women are as determined as the men. Mr. Beveridge assumes that Germany now has 5,000,000 men under arms, and shows that it can keep that number in the field, despite losses, for the next six years at least. The resources of the country are little affected, and the richest corner of France, with its mines, coal fields, and agriculture, is in German hands.

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Vol. III. No. 11

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

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WHY THE MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR

IX.—THE "AMERICAN" PILGRIMS

By Charles A. Collman

ON the night of September 30, 1915, I saw, in a hotel on Fifth Avenue, a Memorial* that will yet thrill the world. I heard the story of the titled leaders of a race who had provoked a war, but found that their own people would not fight for them. So these men brought mercenary savages into a white man's country to wage a barbarous warfare.

But these titled men feared the condemnation of the world, so in order to forestall all censure, they selected from amongst them a man who bore a once honored name, and whose words might carry weight abroad. Upon him they urged an infamous task. He shuddered—but obeyed. He made charges† against the enemies of his race, so as to alienate from them the sympathy of the world. But when proofs of his infamy were produced, he concocted other charges‡, that the Memorial might not be believed.

The Memorial that I saw that night showed photographs of men staring into vacancy, with surgeons' stitches over sightless orbs. They were wounded men, *whose eyes had been cut out by black savages,* with special daggers with which their masters had provided them for this purpose, fastened in the sheath of their side-arms.

There are some thoughts that cannot be uttered in words. I confess, I staggered from the room in that hotel, with a groan in my heart at the thought that a race of white men could be so vile.

I descended the stairway, and as I passed along the carpeted hall, there was a faint burst of cheering as one of the side doors opened. The sound affected me unpleasantly. I wondered that men could laugh.

At my questioning glance, an attendant who was passing, said: "It's a banquet, sir. One of the finest we've ever given. Would you like to see it?"

He opened the door through which the cheering had penetrated, and mechanically I followed him. A cloud of hot, smoke-laden air met my face as I entered upon a mezzanine balcony. Below me four hundred men were seated at tables in a great apartment.

The last course had been served. Pale-faced waiters were removing from stained table cloths the wax lights, sparkling beneath their pink silk shades. Wine men, with service chains about their necks, were filling the glasses.

At the guests' table an aged man arose, with a wine glass in his upraised hand. I recognized him as a corporation lawyer, whom I have met in Wall Street for many years. His lips opened, and he spoke. At his words I started back as though I had felt the crack of a whip in my face.

For this Wall Street lawyer said: *"I propose three cheers for the King of England."*

An outburst of cheering succeeded. Men grew mad. They pounded on the tables. Bottles and chairs were overthrown.

The Wall Street lawyer motioned for silence. Again he began to speak: "I am an old bencher of the Middle Temple, London. You all know Lord Bryce, for no man ever lived in America who made himself more honored. Some of us would have preferred to have something more said in this war, something more done, a protest when the invasion of Belgium occurred. You have read his reports of the acts against those men, and you have read his recent appeal. Putting these two reports of his together, with the two nations whom he indicted, they are exactly alike. If you scratch one of them, you find the blood of the other underneath. There is no possibility of distinguishing them in character or conduct. Constantly, daily and nightly, I am sympathizing with the Allies."

Another wild outburst of applause ensued.

These words affected me strangely. I marvelled that they had been uttered on American soil. For you see, on the floor above, I had just seen the dreadful indictment of the English race—that they had filled a line in Europe, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, with Gurkhas, Sikhs, Sepoys, Turcos, Goums, Moroccans and Senegalese, who, under the eyes of the highest commanders of England, had committed atrocities which set at defiance all the usages of civilization and humanity.

Leaning over the balcony railing, I eyed the speaker intently. I noticed that he had grown very old. There was a touch of senility about the lips of this bencher of the Middle Temple.

Silence again ensued. Again the corporation lawyer spoke. This time his subject was the $500,000,000 loan that had just been made to the Allies by Morgan, in forcing the use of the public's money in the banks and insurance companies of the country, which are all under his control.

The lawyer said: *"Fourteen months the war has been waged, and I now hope that every man, woman and child of the United States who has got a hundred dollars will invest it in this loan, and, what's more, I hope that this is only the first instalment.* It's a great thing for us to have the opportunity to keep, and I think that the people here are grateful for it.

"Lord Reading is going back with $500,000,000 in his pocket. He has dealt splendidly with the American people."

An uproar of mad enthusiasm succeeded, with wild cheers for England's King.

But the words just uttered made me ponder. For this bencher of London's Middle Temple had once been, I knew, a man of high intelligence. I felt assured that he knew at least as many facts as I about the loan. That Russia had lost sixteen of her governments to the Germans, the most productive and profitable sections of her Empire, thus destroying the chief resources of her revenue. That she had defaulted on her vast obligations to France and England, threatening impending bankruptcy to both countries. That, since the end of August, the Bank of England's gold had shrunk $35,900,000, while there was a rapidly increasing expansion of paper war currency issued through her joint stock banks.*

Was it possible that a man of repute should urge the men, women and children of this country to imperil their hard-earned savings in a loan to bankrupt foreign nations? Morgan and his private banking friends, of course, did not wish to hold the bag for the $500,000,000 credit they had advanced to foreigners, and they were work-

* Foreign Office, Berlin, July 30, 1915. Suppressed by newspapers in New York at request of Wall Street bankers, since it might awaken sympathy for the Germans, and thus frustrate the billion dollar loan to the Allies.

† Bryce—Belgium atrocity charges.

‡ Bryce—Armenian atrocity charges.

* New York *Evening Post*, October 7.

ing to unload upon the public the bonds whose flotation so far had been a failure. But could even a corporation lawyer of Wall Street thus urge ruin upon the people of the country in which he had made his fortune?

Involuntarily there occurred to my mind the words of President Wilson, when he issued his neutrality proclamation on August 6, 1914: "And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents."

And I asked myself, Who are these men, so strong that they may with impunity defy the power of the President of our country, and the wishes of its people? I turned to the attendant on the mezzanine balcony and asked him: "Who are these men?"

Owing to the din below, his lips came close to my ear. He whispered: "It's a society they call the American Pilgrims."

Who are these Pilgrims? I have since made a study of them. Their organization is one of immense power, and just now they seem to hold our country in the hollow of their hands.

In the "Rules" of the handbook of the Society, which I obtained, I found the following given as the purposes of the organization: "The object of the Society shall be the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations."

I shall now enumerate the members of this great Society. But before I do so, I wish to utter an appeal to my fellow-countrymen in the South, in the Middle West and in the West, where American principles and the belief in democracy still live. I wish to tell them that here in the East a powerful and unscrupulous aristocratic plutocracy has seized upon the strength and resources of our nation. Great English bankers have been plotting here for years to seize the reins of government. So far, these men have succeeded. They control the banks of the country, all the institutions in which the people have placed their savings; they at last control the press, and can sway public sentiment by means of their corrupt news services, from one end of the country to the other. They are determined to throw the financial resources of the United States into England's lap and to force this country into war on the side of that land they love better than the country of their professed adoption.

Who so doubts my words, let him look upon this list. It is taken from the official handbook of the Society.

The Society of Pilgrims

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice—Britain's Ambassador.

J. Pierpont Morgan—Britain's war agent.

Andrew Carnegie—British born; making his income from the Steel Trust's war contracts.

Col. Robert M. Thompson—President of the Navy League; indicted and fined for violating the Federal laws.

Lord Murray, Master of Elibank—English Whip, who lost his party's funds by speculating in stocks.

Henry P. Davison—Partner of Morgan, Britain's war agent.

Thomas W. Lamont—Partner of Morgan, Britain's war agent.

John Revelstoke Rathom—British born; editor of the Providence *Journal*, mouthpiece of the British Ambassador.

Adolph S. Ochs—Owner New York *Times;* conducting English propaganda.

Ogden Mills Reid—President Tribune Association; conducting English propaganda.

George Gray Ward—Born in Hertfordshire, England.

Bradley Martin—Educated Oxford, England.

James M. Beck
John W. Griggs
Joseph H. Choate
Alton B. Parker
Francis Lynde Stetson
Frederic R. Coudert
} Wall Street Corporation Lawyers

George T. Wilson—Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Pliny Fisk
Francis L. Hine
Albert H. Wiggin
Frank A. Vanderlip
Alvin W. Krech
A. Barton Hepburn
} Underwriters of the $500,000,000 loan.

THE PATRIOTIC PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

These are the men who cheered the King of England.

They cheered the $500,000,000 loan.

They cheered Joseph H. Choate when he begged every man, woman and child in the country to buy a $100 Russo-Anglo-French bond.

What they are:-	Who they are:-	Why they are:-
Britain's Ambassador	Sir Cecil Spring-Rice	Britain's Ambassador
Britain's war agent	J. Pierpont Morgan	Engineer of the $500,000,000 loan
British born	Andrew Carnegie	President of the New York Peace Society
President of the Navy League	Col. Robert M. Thompson	Indicted for violating Sherman Law
British party whip	Lord Murray, Master of Elibank	Speculated with his party's funds
Vice President Equitable Life	George T. Wilson	Vice President Equitable Life
British war agent's partner	Henry P. Davison	Syndicate manager of the $500,000,000 loan
British war agent's partner	Thomas W. Lamont	Syndicate manager of the $500,000,000 loan
British born	John Revelstoke Rathom	Editor of the Providence Journal
Britain's apologist	Adolph S. Ochs	Owner of the New York Times
Britain's apologist	Ogden Mills Reid	President Tribune Association
British born	George Gray Ward	Educated at Cambridge
British education	Bradley Martin	Director Metropolitan Trust Company
Britain's apologist	James M. Beck	Trustee Mutual Life Insurance Company
British bencher of the Middle Temple	Joseph H. Choate	Trustee Equitable Life Assurance Society

Let us now analyze the acts of these sham Americans, and see how they have made sport during the last year of the American people.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice certainly is a typical American Pilgrim. He has been plotting for the last fourteen months with his English secret service men to discredit his fellow Ambassadors from belligerent countries. And in this he has used Lansing as his little woolly lamb.

We see that J. Pierpont Morgan, the English banker, founder or controller of the New York Peace Society, the American Peace and Arbitration League, the Navy League and the National Security League, now also, with his partners, has full swing in the Society of the Pilgrims of the United States. Just as his two peace societies are shams, since they do not work for peace, and as his defense societies are shams, since they are working only to put $500,000,000 in his capacious pockets, so the Society of Pilgrims, ostensibly founded to "promote brotherhood among the nations," is, as is plainly evident from the aged Choate's address, operating to promote hatred, if not war, between this country and the Central Powers of Europe.

And what are we to think of the patriotism of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League? He demands that the Federal Government expend $500,000,000 on armament, so that the munitions plants of himself and his friends in Wall Street may prosper. Yet this man violated the laws of the Federal Government when he cornered cotton, in the endeavor to make this necessary commodity more expensive to every man, woman and child in this country. Will the Federal Government listen to this lawbreaker now? Do the members of the Navy League believe that he is a patriotic leader for them to follow?

Then we come to the English propagandists. It is an interesting subject. Here we find three American Pilgrims, one of whom is John Revelstoke Rathom, born in Britain, but who, like so many of his countrymen to-day, finds it safer to fight Germans on this side of the water than to go to the front. This man Rathom is the mouthpiece of the British Ambassador. What the spies of Spring-Rice learned in their campaign of persecution against the British Ambassador's colleagues in Washington, by the theft of letters and the like, they turned over to this editor of the Providence *Journal*. In turn, Rathom delivered his "news" to his two fellow Pilgrims, Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York *Times* and Ogden Mills Reid, of the New York *Tribune*. And how these three "American" Pilgrims have had the laugh on the American public for the last fourteen months. While they were prosecuting their English propaganda under the direction of Rathom, the English editor, their columns were filled with animadversions against the dreadful "German propaganda." They well might say, as I have heard they said: "Englishmen are so clever, you know, while the Americans are so very dull."

We see among these Pilgrims, who cheered so frantically for the King of England and the $500,000,000 war loan, an alarming number of Wall Street corporation lawyers. Most of them have taken an active part in the English propaganda. Many of them are directly interested in the war munitions companies, and corporations associated with them. But what is still more alarming is that a great number of them are trustees of the great life insurance companies of the country. There is Mr. Choate, who, as we have seen, says that the $500,000,000 loan is only the "first instalment," and who gloats over the fact that Lord Reading is going back with $500,000,000 in his pocket. Yet this aged lawyer, who was educated at Oxford, is trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. There is James M. Beck, who has made himself the apologist, if not the press agent, for England, trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. There is Alton B. Parker, also trustee of the Equitable. And among those Pilgrims on that shameful night was even the vice-president of the Equitable Life, Mr. George T. Wilson.

It is certainly a matter of great moment to Americans that men who avowedly would sacrifice the best interests of their country for a foreign land, should have control of those great corporations in which are invested the savings of the American people. There is no assurance or guaranty that the funds of those institutions are not being surreptitiously used in the hazardous loan to warring countries, whose credit has waned and who may repudiate their obligations.

We find also among these Pilgrims a long list of bankers, the heads of financial institutions that are the underwriters of the loan. Since they applauded Choate, we must be led to believe that they also regard this loan as a "first instalment," and that they will try to force further use of the money of their depositors in advancing another billion to the Allies.

A serious feature of the situation is the truculent attitude these bankers have suddenly assumed, under the tutelage of Morgan, to those who are opposed to the loan. They bitterly term such persons who disagree with their views, "hyphens," "German-Americans," "Teutons." In their blind worship of England, they do not hesitate to strike at their own countrymen. I shall instance some of the recent actions of these bankers in New York City. One bank president, when questioned by his depositors whether he was using their funds for the purposes of the loan, angrily instructed them to remove their accounts from his bank. Another incident I shall quote bodily from the *Times* of October 7th:

"One instance was reported in which the committee of 100 called on a large savings bank to serve notice that if that bank deposited any part of its funds in institutions helping in the flotation of the loan, all German-American depositors would be asked to close out their accounts. The President of the savings bank said that it was true that he had funds in some of the State and national banks known to be in sympathy with the loan. 'Also,' he is reported to have told the committee, 'we hold mortgages on about 5,000 homes of German-Americans, and if you want to make a test of the matter, we shall begin insisting on the payment of all of these mortgages as they come due.'"

Here we see an English banker deliberately coercing his depositors into the commission of an unneutral act, and threatening them, if they disobey him, with foreclosing the mortgages on their homes. This is undeniably the most scandalous story ever recorded in the banking history of New York State. This man says to his depositors: "I shall use your money as I see fit. If you dare to object I shall drive you from your homes." And this he said in spite of the warning of the Pujo Committee, that bankers and financiers must not use the money of public institutions in their operations as though it were their own.

Further comment is needless. Does not this prove clearly how we have become subjects of a pro-British group of plutocrats, who sneer at the wishes of the public, and force it to do their will?

The end is not yet to the shameful history of the Allies' loan. To date the immense flotation has been a failure, in spite of heavy advertising, the puffing of Wall Street newspapers and the great campaign of publicity inaugurated by Morgan, who is desperately anxious to unload upon the people the bonds which he and his private bankers underwrote. False stories of "victories" for the Allies were brazenly published in order to hurry the completion of the loan. But consternation struck the banking group when the news came that Bulgaria had joined the Central Powers. The collapse of Russia has evidently swung the Balkan states into line with Germany. Is it the beginning of the end?

This episode, however, was fatal for Morgan. He betrayed the frightened state of his feelings on October 8th, when he hastily summoned 800 bond salesmen from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. He gathered these men in the Waldorf-Astoria, and in a personal appeal, he besought them to make a determined campaign in hawking the bonds among their acquaintances, to unload them as quickly as possible. And Morgan even told them what arguments to use, in convincing the American people that England and France would not dare to repudiate the obligations, since, to use his own words: "They may need to come to us again."

I think that enough has been shown here to demonstrate the great peril to our country of this sinister organization, the Pilgrims of the United States. And again I address myself to my fellow-countrymen in the South, the Middle West and the West to caution them and to warn them of the dreadful consequences that will undoubtedly ensue if this English banking group of Wall Street, under the guidance of its unscrupulous corporation lawyers, is permitted to continue in power. Their co-ordinated operations are of so menacing a character, their combined power is so vast, their control of public funds so immeasurable, that if we do not combine against this association of foreigners, a catastrophe will certainly come upon our country that has no parallel in history.

ARE THE ENGLISH A CIVILIZED RACE?

Affidavits on the Destruction of a German Submarine and Murder of Its Crew by Capt. McBride of the English Ship *Baralong* Flying the American Flag

ON September 8th the New York *Times* published a dispatch from Boston giving the contents of a letter written by Dr. Banks, a graduate of Harvard Veterinary School, who is serving on British ships carrying cargoes of mules and horses from American ports to England, in which was detailed the sinking of a German submarine by a British patrol boat flying the American flag and the cold-blooded murder of the submarine crew by the English. On September 11th the *Times* printed an interview with Dr. Banks, on his arrival at New York harbor, headed, "Denies Brutality to Submarine Crew.—Dr. Banks, of the *Nicosian*, Repudiates Story Attributed to Him."

It served as an illustration of the methods employed by the chief Wall Street organ to cover up the truth and keep the American people in ignorance of all but the British side of the war. But the truth will out, and the New York *World* of October 7th prints, in full, affidavits made by the Americans aboard the *Nicosian* regarding the sinking of the German submarine and the cold-blooded murder of the survivors.

The affidavit sets forth a tale so appalling and so conclusive of English treachery and cowardice that it were hardly credible save for the record of the 26,966 women and children starved to death in English concentration camps during the Boer war. The affidavits have been sent to Washington. Deliberate murder was committed against the sailors of a friendly power under circumstances which would have been impossible but for the misuse of the American flag by the British ship. *Will Washington take action on the high ground of humanity as in the case of the "Lusitania"?*

Here is the story of unparalleled ferocity as printed in the *World*. We believe solemnly that nothing equals it in inhuman barbarity which war has developed within centuries:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6 (special to the *World*).—The State Department at Washington and the Imperial German Embassy there will have an opportunity to investigate the steamer *Nicosian* that they witnessed the slaughter, by British marines, of eleven helpless Germans, crew members of a submarine which was sunk after it had attempted to destroy the *Nicosian*.

Sworn statements by James G. Curran, of Chicago, foreman; Edward Clark, of Detroit, Mich.; Charles D. Hightower and R. H. Crosby, both of Crystal City, Tex., have been prepared before a notary here. It developed Wednesday that the State Department at Washington was to receive similar sworn testimony through the American Consul at Liverpool, for whom one member of the *Nicosian's* crew, Leon Young, second steward, issued an affidavit on the vessel's arrival in the English port.

The German Consulate in New Orleans on Wednesday sent to the German Ambassador at Washington sworn statements of the men. Interest of the State Department in the story, if it is proved to be true, is found in the **allegation that the slaughter was made possible through masking the British patrol boat that sank the submarine with American flags.**

Have Relics of Fight

Curran, Clark, Hightower and Crosby have in their possession a bloody shirt and parts of shot and shell they swear were taken as relics of the occasion.

After describing the preliminary attack of the submarine on the *Nicosian*, and the abandonment of that vessel, their affidavits say:

"The third officer gave us instructions to follow Capt. Manning's boat. We were the last boat across the line. It appeared to me that the German Captain was deliberately shooting high, to wait hitting our boats.

"This was about twenty-five minutes after we had first sighted the submarine, and the ship, which we had sighted on the horizon, was sufficiently close to us now to make out her American flag.

"She was a ship about the same tonnage as the *Nicosian*—I should judge about 4,500 tons.

"On her sides, amidship, were two boards, with an American flag painted on them. The size of this flag was about 12 x 16 feet.

"The boys in the boats were highly elated to think a neutral ship was near, and that we were sure of being picked up. The *Nicosian* at this time had swung around, and had exposed the entire port broadside, making it a very neat mark for the Germans to shoot at.

"About this time the submarine started toward the *Nicosian*. She came up to within about 100 yards and started close range fire. Every shot now took effect. She fired nine shots at close range. Seven of them did material damage.

Raised British Flag

"The ship flying the American flag, which subsequently proved to be His Majesty's ship *Baralong*, commanded by Capt. William McBride, came up behind the *Nicosian* and took her position alongside. About this time the boards underneath the bridge fell away and the American flag at her mast was dipped and the British Admiralty flag hoisted instead.

"Immediately she opened fire on the submarine with small arms, and the gunner aboard the submarine threw up his arms and rolled over backward into the water. The German sailors aboard the submarine all made for her conning tower, and a few of them succeeded in getting down.

"About this time one of the heavy guns of the *Baralong* opened fire. The first shot seemed to be short, but must have ricocheted, as a slight list to port was noticeable on the submarine. The Germans below started to climb to the deck.

"A second shot from *Baralong* carried away the periscope and the flag from the German submarine. There was a heavy list to port at this time. The third shot from the *Baralong* hit the base of the conning tower, carrying it away and several of the Germans. The remainder of the Germans on top rushed to the stern of the boat, which was about 300 feet long, and started taking their clothes off.

"The submarine was slowly sinking at that time, and the men were up to their waists in water.

"Eleven of the German sailors, including the Captain, dived into the water and swam toward the *Nicosian*.

"Five of them were successful in reaching the rope ladder and clambored aboard. The other six swam around to the tail lines, used for the lifeboats, which had been lowered and grasped the ropes. They were in plain sight.

Shot the Germans

"In the meantime all of our boats went alongside the *Baralong* and we went up their ladder to the decks. The Captain of the *Baralong* went around shaking hands and seemed to be highly elated over the outcome of the encounter, as he claimed they had been cruising around for two months looking for that submarine. He then ordered his men to line up alongside the rail.

"They started firing, and all of the six men were killed in cold blood.

"There was a remark made that five men had been seen going over the side of the *Nicosian*, and the Captain of the *Baralong* ordered his ship over to the *Nicosian*. When she reached there she was made fast, and the British marines, accompanied by some of the officers of the *Nicosian*, started after the five Germans.

"Capt. McBride, when ordering the marines out in charge of a petty officer, gave the command: 'Get them all; take no prisoners!'

"The ship's carpenter was one of the first to board the *Nicosian*, and he was off in the lead with the British marines, and the chief engineer following. Some of the marines rushed to the Engine room hatch, while the carpenter and the remainder went down the hatch to the fire rooms.

"One of the German sailors was shot in the engine room hatch, as he was going down the ladder, by the marines.

"The carpenter and the marines who had gone down the fire room hatch got away below before encountering any of the Germans. **The carpenter was the first to strike the Germans. He levelled his revolver at one of them and ordered him to throw up his hands and told him to come toward him. As the German sailor approached the carpenter he shot him in cold blood.**

"He then reported to Capt. Manning, shouting, 'I got one of them,' and described the shooting, subsequently telling the story to every one of the ship.

"The chief engineer claims to have shot one of the remaining three and the marines got the rest.

"The marines, to make sure that a good job was done, shot each of the dead Germans through the head. The way in which the last three men were killed, including the Captain of the submarine, is as follows:

How Captain Was Killed

"Two of the men had reached the engine room tunnel, the engineer following upon their heels. They ran into one of the bunkers and the engineer shut the door upon them and called the marines, saying, 'Come on, boys, I've got two of them in here.' The engineer opened the door, firing himself, and the other man was killed by the marines.

"The German Captain was hiding in the bow of the ship, and about this time he rushed to the side of the ship and dived over-

board. A shout went up, 'There's one of them!' The marines and Capt. Manning went over to the bow of the ship.

"The German Captain was swimming toward the *Baralong*. The marines opened fire from the bow of the *Nicosian*. The Captain looked up at the *Baralong* and threw up his hand in token of surrender. He was hit in the mouth, as blood was seen streaming from his chin. He clenched his teeth and waited for the end. One of the shots in the next volley hit him in the neck, and he rolled over on his back dead, floated a while and sank.

"After the Captain was shot, the marines returned to their own ship and there was great rejoicing among them. The steward of our ship opened up a bottle of whiskey and presented it to the gunner and his friends. They served tea to a number of the crew of the *Nicosian*, and a number of the men, only enough to man the ship, including the engine room force, the officers, the foremen and about thirteen muleteers to take care of the stock, returned to the *Nicosian*.

"The Captain of the *Baralong* sent a letter to Capt. Manning, which the Captain sent back to our veterinary officer, who in turn let us read it.

"The letter requested the Captain to caution the men, particularly the Americans aboard, to say nothing about the matter, either on their arrival in Liverpool or on their return to America.

"The letter was signed, 'Capt. William McBride, H. M. S. *Baralong*.'"

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S GREAT SPEECH —AN INTERPRETATION

By R. L. Orchelle

IN these exalted days of tremendous deeds, the fitting utterance is not lacking. It comes to us not from the Gothic halls on the Thames, nor from the banks of the Seine, nor from that doomed and terror-stricken city in the mists of the Neva. No, in these capitals, wan and shaken with a great fear, the tongues of the statesmen are smitten with the same evil as the tongues of the poets. The singers find no true inspiration in a cause for which the leaders of the people—such leaders!—find no true justification.

The German Chancellor has spoken epoch-making words, at what future historians may describe as the most momentous period in the history of the world. Clearly, resolutely, with that unshakable and serene assurance which truth alone can give a man or a nation, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg states the case for Germany—justifies it—gives it the grandeur of a mighty crusade, the sanctification of a sacrificial cause, the glory of a vast and universal ideal.

These ringing words, in which there is German oak as well as German iron, have already reverberated through the world. They have gone clashing up against the tents of Germany's enemies and left an abiding and haunting echo in the hearts and heads of those responsible for the descent upon the world of his huge historic woe. Slowly but surely, and despite all distortion and dissembling, they must also make their way into the great twilight mind of the helpless, deluded masses, "until these peoples demand peace from those who are guilty."

With that fearless, almost defiant frankness so characteristic of the Germans, the Chancellor has spoken of the criticisms levelled against him for maintaining a policy that had little to conceal. The German people, overwhelmed at first by the revelations of the widespread plot against them, were inclined to attribute it to certain shortcomings in their diplomacy. "Our diplomats should have foreseen this giant conspiracy," was their cry, "and frustrated it." Let it be granted that in the matter of intrigue, of craft, of cunning dissimulation and subterranean corruption, the German character has much to learn from the English, French or Russian. These evil attributes are the stock-in-trade of traditional diplomacy. I will venture to say out-worn, antiquated, unsuccessful diplomacy. It is almost certain that in the future traditional diplomacy is damned—unless the blind peoples, by their credulity and weakness, deserve the yoke their unscrupulous masters will incessantly seek to forge upon them. No, the war will not end in diplomacy—it will end diplomacy—as some one has said. And if Germany achieve her great task of freeing the fettered sea from the coils of the grey old kraken, her glory will be the greater if she is also able to establish the open standards of von Bethmann-Hollweg in place of the darkling and secret "understandings" of Sir Edward Grey. The diplomacy of the British statesman is that of the weak but cunning intriguant—it is feminine, Latin, calculating—that of the German is the calm, assured attitude of the strong man abiding the more surely in his right because he knows he cherishes no wrong against others. That there is danger in such a course has been made sufficiently clear to the Germans, and it augurs well for the future of their nation that they have begun to unlearn their sentimentality.

If the same science, analytical acuteness and systematic organization which characterize so much of German life be henceforth applied in a positive, creative sense to the field of foreign relationships, brilliant results may be expected.

The world is now witnessing the terrible denouement of the magnificent and masterly diplomacy of the Entente. It seemed so simple, so sure, and yet after all it was so tragically futile, so naive, so criminally short-sighted!

The might of Russia rolls back into its native haunts, a vast exodus of semi-civilized peoples, and Europe is saved from the curse of Muscovite mediævalism. The seas of the future, by Germany's strong sword and high ideal, may know no rule but their own. France may yet find the pearl of a national wisdom at the bottom of the terrible chalice she must drain.

"The day will come," said the German Chancellor, "when history shall deliver its judgment." Of that there can be no doubt, and little doubt as to what that verdict will be. Great vistas open before the Germany of to-morrow. But the greatest honor which history will confer upon her will be this: that she fought not only for herself but for humanity—and that even her enemies drew a new strength from her spirit.

THE "EAGLE" SOUNDS ALARM ON WAR LOAN

THE Brooklyn *Eagle*, an outspoken enemy of Germany, recently pointed out in an editorial the danger involved in a loan to Great Britain. At the time the amount under consideration was only 250 million dollars. Since the hospitable shores of the United States have been honored with the visit of Sir Rufus Isaacs and the Allied loan commission, the amount to be asked has been raised to one billion. Even with the comparatively much smaller sum under consideration, the *Eagle* warned American bankers against the loan. Several primary considerations, it said, deserved attention, and even the least erudite of our financiers might find it worth while to consult the article on National Debt in the *Britannica*, "available to everybody in any library."

The article in the *Britannica* was jointly prepared by Sir Edward Walter Hamilton, joint permanent secretary of His Majesty's treasury, and William Blain, first treasury officer of accounts. The importance of this article should not be overlooked at this critical time. It says:

> **A State is the sole judge of its own solvency, and is not only at liberty, either to repudiate its debts or compound with its creditors, but even, when perfectly solvent, may materially alter the conditions on which it originally borrowed. . . . A nation, like an individual, may by reckless bad faith utterly destroy its credit and exhaust its borrowing power.**

Commenting on this, the *Eagle* says: "War is uncertain. Suppose, for an instance, that the Teuton allies should win and impose on England a tremendous indemnity, in itself a burden on several generations of posterity. That would take precedence of all war borrowings. And added to war borrowings it would make the burden on posterity simply appalling. The liberty of a nation to repudiate being conceded, what would follow?"

A MANIFESTO OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY

WE, the members of the Indian National Party bring to the notice of the world at large the cruelties which Great Britain has been perpetrating in India, for more than a hundred years. As a result of the British despotism, the Indian nation is absolutely impoverished. Since the occupation of India by the British, famines and plagues have become permanent in that country. More than nineteen millions died of famine in India in ten years of British occupation, while five millions died in all the wars of the world in one hundred and seven years. The draining of Indian national wealth by British robbery and extortion is terrible and unparalleled in history. The people of India suffer from unjust and heavy taxation levied by the rapacious usurpers of the land. They have destroyed the ancient industries of India and systematically hamper all national enterprises. Thus, Great Britain stands self-condemned for the unspeakable poverty and stagnation of the millions of Hindustan.

The British power is based on perfidy, treachery, brutality, and brigandage. Remember the massacre of the Egyptian Fellaheen soldiers on the field of Tel-el-Kebir, the cold-blooded and wholesale slaughter of the Soudanese at Omdurman, the butchery of the Thibetans on the road to Lhasa, the Denshawai hangings in Egypt, the massacre of poor Peruvians in Putumayo, the shooting down of Hindustanee laborers in British Guiana, whose poverty engendered by British oppression, had driven them to work in exile for British exploiters in a foreign land, the hanging of Indian women and the blowing off of Indian patriots from the mouth of cannons during the Indian War of Independence of 1857, the hanging and imprisonment of Indian patriots, the Cawnpore killings, cruelty to the Indian political prisoners in the jails and in the Andaman Islands, the violation of Indian women, the practising of indentured slavery in the tea-plantations in India, the horrors of the Boer concentration camps, and many more infamous acts, then you will learn to judge of the truth of the British "justice and fair play!"

The Britishers have been violating the treaties and solemn pledges given to the princes and the people of India. They arrest patriots without accusation and deport them without trial, outrage the right of asylum, and deny political prisoners the right of defence by counsel, suborn perjured witnesses, and defend the torture of the innocent people by their police, put down public meetings, and suppress freedom of the press. All the infamies, which they denounce when committed by other countries, are being perpetrated by them in Hindustan. And these are the people who pretend to support the rights of the Belgians, and trumpet to the world to be the upholders of "liberty and civilization!"

We, the members of the Indian National Party, declare, that the action of the British in India is unjust and inhuman. We strongly protest against the inhumanities being perpetrated on the Indian patriots who are fighting for national freedom. We protest against the selfish action of the British in forcibly bringing the Indian soldiers to be murdered on the battlefields of Europe and elsewhere.

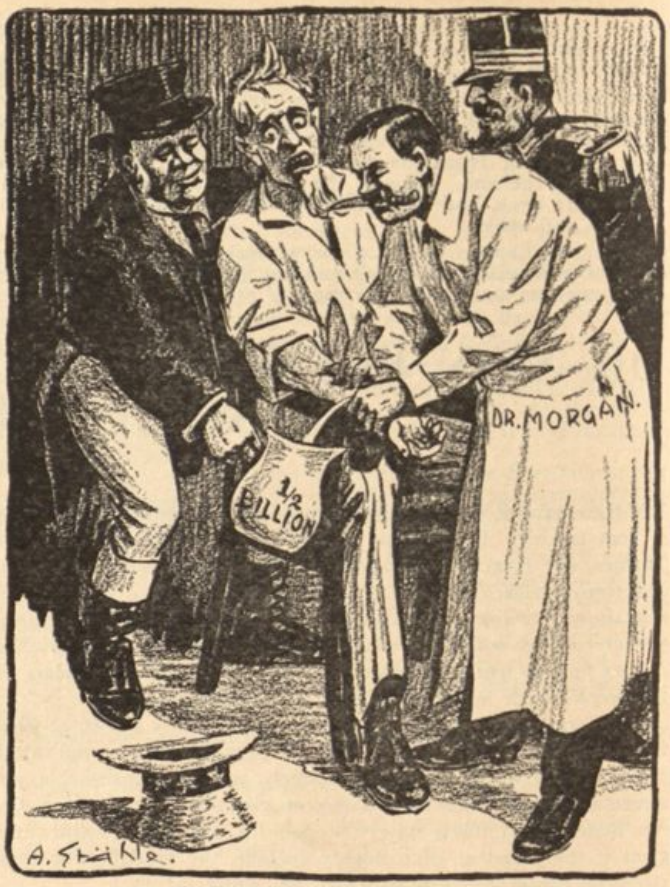
At present, India is in a state of war with England and guerilla warfare is being waged by the nationalists to emancipate themselves from the hated British yoke. We declare those Indians who are helping the enemy as traitors to the cause of our Fatherland.

We ask the world in the name of justice, what right England has to put down the Indian patriots, while she pretends to uphold the cause of "liberty" in Europe! We, the Indian nationalists, declare that we have a right to fight for freedom, and we will not stop till India is free.

We, the Indian nationalists, appeal to the world at large in the name of humanity and justice, and ask whose claim is more reasonable, of the Indians or of the Britishers in India?

We denounce the British domination in India, which is extremely prejudicial to Indian interests and against all laws of humanity. Whatever brutal proceedings Great Britain may take against the just aspirations of Hindustan, the Indian movement for independence shall not be suppressed till India is free from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

The Executive Committee of The Indian National Party.



UNCLE SAM TAKES THE CURE

TWO LETTERS THAT EXPLAIN THEMSELVES

Another Case of German Kant Vs. British Cant

(The two following letters are characteristic of the nationalities back of this correspondence. The Liverpool Cotton Exchange recently requested American firms to stop dealing with the enemies of Great Britain. We suggest that the answer to this cowardly appeal be couched in the same spirited style which distinguishes the Germania Importing Company's reply.)

COPY OF LETTER FROM LONDON PAPER REELERS & CUTTERS, LTD.

71 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

Messrs. The Germania Importing Co.,
41 Union Square, New York, U. S. A.

Sirs,

Referring to your letter of 6th August we are debarred by Statute from dealing with the enemy.

We are debarred by patriotism from dealing with a firm having your name; and while German moral obtuseness may hinder your appreciating this attitude, it will not render it impossible for you to understand us when we say that we consider your approaching us at all under present circumstances a piece of Damned Impertinence.

London Paper Reelers & Cutters, Ltd.
Per Geo. Mawson & Co., Ltd. (Sale Agents).
(Signed)

Sept. 7th, 1915.

London Paper Reelers & Cutters, Ltd.,
71 Fleet St., London, E. C., England.

Sirs,

Your letter of the 26th of August received and read with great enjoyment.

We as Americans—for we are, by both birth and law (being an American Corporation)—are glad to see there are some Englishmen who will fight England's battles, even if only with a pen, and not leave it all to the Canadians, Australians and Hindus to do.

Very respectfully,
The Germania Importing Co.,

BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN RULE

"THE CAPITAL OF THE MONKEYS"

By Louis Viereck

BELGIUM, the former kingdom of the Saxe-Coburg family is about as big as the state of Maryland, but comprises almost six times as many inhabitants. Whereas, furthermore, over forty per cent. of all the inhabitants of Maryland reside in the city of Baltimore, not quite one-tenth of the 7,500,000 Belgians live in the strange city which is said to have been founded about one and one-half thousand years ago by fishermen on the swampy banks of the Senne (a branch of the Schelde). Scholars disagree as to the origin of the Flemish name, Brussels, but the sobriquet "Capitale des singes" (Capital of the monkeys), which I chose as a title, was coined by the famous decadent author, Baudelaire, who probably wanted to take revenge on the Belgians because in his opinion they did not burn enough incense on the altar of his poetic genius. I can only say that the choice bits of malice which this witty Frenchman piled up about Belgium in general and Brussels in particular in his works disclose the weakest points of those he criticizes, but they are also very one-sided, and therefore unjust. At the very least his description needs completion. Brussels is not only a city of French imitators, but it is also the home of very industrious and skilful manufacturers of all sorts of wares, especially of the world-famed fine laces, on the one hand, and of the pleasure-seeking rich world on their own and of the neighboring countries, on the other. The plan of the city, and especially its later developments, show rare taste. Not only has a very imposing cathedral been erected to the virgin Gudula, the patron saint of the city, who departed this life 1200 years ago, but palaces, museums, monuments, and by no means least, the many public parks, as well as the gardens in the numerous squares have been arranged with unusual artistic taste. In short, Brussels is one of the most picturesque cities in the world even when, as I hope, it will one day have completed its development along the line which its geographical position necessarily brings with it, namely, that of a principal station on the former great trade route from Cologne via Aix-la-Chapelle to Bruges, the great Flemish-Low German gathering place of the west.

My own path in life led me to Brussels for the first time in September, 1870, where there was being celebrated with southern intoxication the 40th anniversary of that revolution which had led to the foundation of the Belgian Government in power before the present war. At that time I had just come from the battle-field of Sedan and, as a volunteer nurse, accompanied the transports of German and French wounded to Aix-la-Chapelle. The contrast between the sternly realistic tragedy of war and of all its consequences and this paroxism of exuberance, which was taking place scarcely 100 miles away, will never be erased from my memory. And how different was July 21, 1915, the national celebration of the day on which in 1831 King Leopold I. took his oath to the constitution and thus established the Kingdom of Belgium! To-day it was the German "Landsturm" men who directed the affair and with gentle force set in motion the masses which had, according to the custom of the country, but contrary to the regulations of the administration, gathered on the boulevards and the principal square of the city. All public places had to be closed at 8 o'clock and the precaution which had been taken by consignment of troops outside of the city and the strengthening of all guards within, fortunately proved to be superfluous. A few dozen arrests of rowdies were made, but on the whole there was no disturbance of the peace.

I am sure that of 1,000 strangers who come to Brussels now scarcely one notices the measures taken for safety, but that everyone will be astonished to see that life in Brussels seems to move in the usual channels. All the shops, hotels, and restaurants are open as usual and cannot complain of lack of patronage. The street cars are running from early in the morning until midnight, the boulevards are crowded in the evenings as they usually are on Sunday and holiday afternoons with people who seem to indulge in the merriest kind of boulevard life. From the open doors of the countless cafés which are to be found not only in every large street but also in the less crowded side-streets, can be heard the alluring sounds of phonographs or bands, which no inhabitants of Brussels seems to be able to resist. Just as mother nature attracts the Berliner in the summer, boulevard life seems to stand in highest favor with the Belgian even on the most wonderful summer days.

Yet I would not like to keep from the reader any longer the explanation of why Baudelaire really had good reason to speak of a "capitale des singes." The Belgian, at least the Walloon who belongs to the romantic race and the romanized Fleming—Walloons and Flemings are the chief elements in the population of the country which I will discuss more in detail further on—but especially the citizen of Brussels is so enthusiastic about France and the "wonder of the world," Paris, that he would like at any price to be considered a Frenchman and therefore endeavors to imitate him in every way. In his "Faust" Goethe, as is known, endowed the good German city of Leipzig with the rather doubtful attribute of being a "Little Paris." In my opinion Brussels has a far greater claim to this cognomen, especially if one emphasized the adjective as much as the noun. For, in spite of its 750,000 inhabitants, Belgium's metropolis gives in many respects the impression of a small town. That is due in part to the circumstance that the actual boulevard ring which has taken the place of the old city wall, comprises scarcely one-third of the entire population of Greater Brussels, whereas the numerous suburbs form separate political communities. But whoever holds an office or has a business must go to the heart of the city daily, where one meets acquaintances on every hand and cannot very well avoid being seen. This accounts for the fear held by the small minority of pro-German inhabitants, the fear of being "suspected" for having conversed with a German by merely greeting him. This suspicion means, first of all, registration in a real or alleged "Blacklist," the victims of which are to be punished by death or at least by ostracism and the destruction of their property, when that great day, the "dies irae, dies illa," arrives when the Germans shall evacuate Brussels. That German sympathies can even to-day have very disagreeable consequences, was most painfully experienced by Professor Divelshouwers. This scholar received his University training in Germany and had made such a profound study of German civilization that he had translated into French several pearls of German classical literature, as, for example Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," and Goethe's "Iphigenie," the latter so effectively that the Paris Odeon theatre accepted it shortly before the outbreak of the war. He committed the terrible crime—in Belgian eyes—of attending with his Viennese wife, a concert which the Cologne Municipal orchestra had arranged in Brussels. The consequence was that he lost his professorship at the University of Brussels, his former friend of long years standing, the socialist, Paul Janson, the attorney of Princess Louise of Belgium, threatened him with violence, and even—the poor man is really to be pitied—his cook, who had been in his service for many years, showed her patriotism by giving him notice. Even worse was the fate of the well-known musician Khnopff, whose shock of hair made him conspicuous anywhere, who is one of the regular visitors of the Bayreuth Festivals, and who did not wish to lose the rare opportunity of hearing good German music. Because of this misdeed he was attacked by a gang of Belgian patriots and beaten so severely that he almost lost an eye. He then obtained permission from the German commandant to carry a revolver, but since his fingers were far better trained to use musical than murderous instruments, he was not able to use the weapon properly for his defense and, as I was told by a credible source, is said to have been beaten twice more on the street, despite his revolver.

(*Continued on page* 193.)

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1915

WHERE DOES WILSON STAND?

IN his much-discussed speech before the Daughters of the American Revolution, Woodrow Wilson divides the citizens of the United States into two classes: those who place America first, and those who place the interests of a foreign land above the interests of the United States.

The President's speech is a stern rebuke to Messrs. Morgan, Choate and Company, who are attempting to surrender the sovereignty of the United States to Great Britain. We congratulate the President on his courage in taking a stand, unassailable in its logic, unimpeachable in its patriotism.

However, words alone will not suffice.

There was a time when the doctrine "America for the Americans" was a fundamental plank of authentic Americanism. To-day, unfortunately, there are those, who like Mr. Wilson's English-ruled and English-led Ambassador in London, subscribe to the doctrine, "America for the English."

There are many among us who doubt where the President of the United States would stand if heads were counted: whether he would stand with the Anglo-American hyphenates, who would turn the vast financial and munition resources of the United States entirely over to the British Allies, or with the American people.

Mr. Wilson's pronunciamento would be more convincing to them, if he had dispatched his note protesting against the throttling of American commerce, to Great Britain.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE HYPHENATES

MR. ROOSEVELT at present is engaged in lecturing on the danger of hyphenated Americans. He forgets that he himself has adopted many racial hues.

Theodore Roosevelt, like Cæsar, is all things to all men. When he appeals to the German-American vote, he will remind his hearers that one of his forefathers was among the founders of Germantown. On the East side of New York, his friends will explain to Americans of Jewish descent that Roosevelt's name was originally Rosenfeld. He is a French-American, a Dutch-American, a Belgo-American, or whatever may suit his political plans. To-day Mr. Roosevelt is our most strenuous "hyphenate." He is an Anglo-American of the violent profession. No doubt he will absorb other nationalities shortly. For Mr. Roosevelt's only consistency is his touching devotion to the house of J. P. Morgan. From the time when, as President of the United States, he turned the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company over to the Morgan interests "that have been so friendly to us," to his campaign for social justice financed by one of Mr. Morgan's erstwhile partners, Mr. Perkins of the Harvester Trust, his loyalty to those interests has been unwavering. The father of the present house of Morgan was at one time a friend of the Kaiser; in those days Mr. Roosevelt was also a friend of the Kaiser. To-day, Mr. Morgan is the chief munition agent of Great Britain in her war against Germany; to-day Mr. Roosevelt is also a friend of Great Britain and an enemy of the Germans.

There may be no connection between these facts: WE MERELY POINT OUT AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST THAT MR. ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN AT ALL TIMES AN ENTHUSIASTIC MORGAN-AMERICAN.

WILL ENGLAND DO AS MUCH?

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF'S note on the sinking of the *Arabic*, we are told by the Anglophile New York press, is a complete surrender of Germany on the submarine question.

So be it.

We are happy that the case is disposed of and that the administration is in a position to claim a diplomatic victory. The country has only been waiting for some solution of our troubles with Germany in order to give Mr. Lansing an opportunity to make good his promise that when he has settled with Germany it will be England's turn to do penance.

We have seen that the German Government is anxious to maintain friendly relations with the United States. To this end Ambassador Bernstorff was given every latitude to treat with our government, and by wise concessions and a moderate tone in the face of bellicose notes from the State Department, the relations between us and Germany appear to have been turned into the old friendly channels.

The only exception to the general rule of rejoicing with which this result has been greeted is the Anglo-hyphenated press of New York. This was to be expected, as these organs speak only for Wall Street and its English bankers.

The majority of the American people are now prepared to see the administration assume the same attitude toward England that it assumed toward Germany. For five months almost daily we have been told that a strong note was about ready for transmission to London. At this writing we are positively assured that the note will go forward at once. The administration will demand an unqualified observance of the rules of civilized warfare in the interest of our commerce. Mr. Lansing, having so successfully disposed of the "murderers," will now deal as severely with "the thieves." *Nothing less will satisfy the American people.*

Will England show the same good will toward the United States as Germany has shown? For unless she values our friendship only for the assistance we give her in helping her win the war she will retire from a position made untenable by her own rules in former wars.

THE ALLIES' BETRAYAL OF GREECE

THE utter hypocrisy of Sir Edward Grey's pretensions that England's participation in the war was wholly governed by her concern for the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, her "defense of the sacredness of treaties" and her pose as "the protector of the small nations"—those catch-penny phrases that served American Tories like Roosevelt, Root, Choate, Bacon, and other lickspittle Anglo-hyphenates as texts for continuous assaults on German statesmen—has been ruthlessly exposed by the landing of English and French troops at Saloniki over the protests of the Greek Government.

Before Germany invaded Belgium that country was given a reasonable time to reflect upon the offer of letting German troops pass through its domains, under a strict construction of the theory (advanced by so good an authority as Elihu Root), that the invasion of a neutral country is justified under the stress of self-preservation against a third power prepared to attack it. Belgium would probably have complied under protest but for Sir Edward Grey's insistance that Belgium should resist and his promise to support her with the entire English army.

We now have the spectacle of England and France treating the neutrality of Greece as "a scrap of paper." Saloniki has been invaded in spite of the guaranteed neutrality of the Hellenic kingdom by England and France, and Greek protests are ignored.

GERMANY'S ALLIES

By Ludwig Lewisohn

"SHE has the world against her!" cries the crowd,
Packed close for warmth and comfort—the old brood
That never dared to be alone with Good
While yet the market-place with lies was loud.

Ah, when has Truth, though slander use her name,
Not been a solitary on this earth?
When has the mouth of Righteousness made mirth,
Or Justice heard the trumpets of acclaim?

Yet ever, ere God's day to evening wore,
These Three have seen Battalions Infinite,
And hurled their foes to the eternal pit,
And stamped with death the very names these bore!

Of course, nobody but the ignorant and the sophisticated servants of dear old England were even remotely impressed by these false pretenses. Any reader of political history could cite a dozen cases of flagrant violations of neutrality and the ravishing of small countries by England; but the appeal was to the ignorant and the prejudiced in this country; and the agents of Wall Street, the British press in New York, and the Allied spokesmen in high places exploited as an outrage what Root had judicially approved less than a year before the war.

Now Greece is the victim of her English and French "protectors," and the cue is given for just such denunciations of their betrayal as the Great Delusion in Oyster Bay thundered forth against Germany.

But the Allied press is not heard from. Root finds consolation in discreet silence, and Roosevelt's 42-c. m. voice assumes the feeble wheezes of a disconsolate sandpiper.

England has added another blot to her motley record of international perfidy. Belgium was invaded because there was no other way for Germany to anticipate her enemies. The invasion of Saloniki is a wanton outrage against civilization, because it is not the only available route for the Allies to strike at their foes.

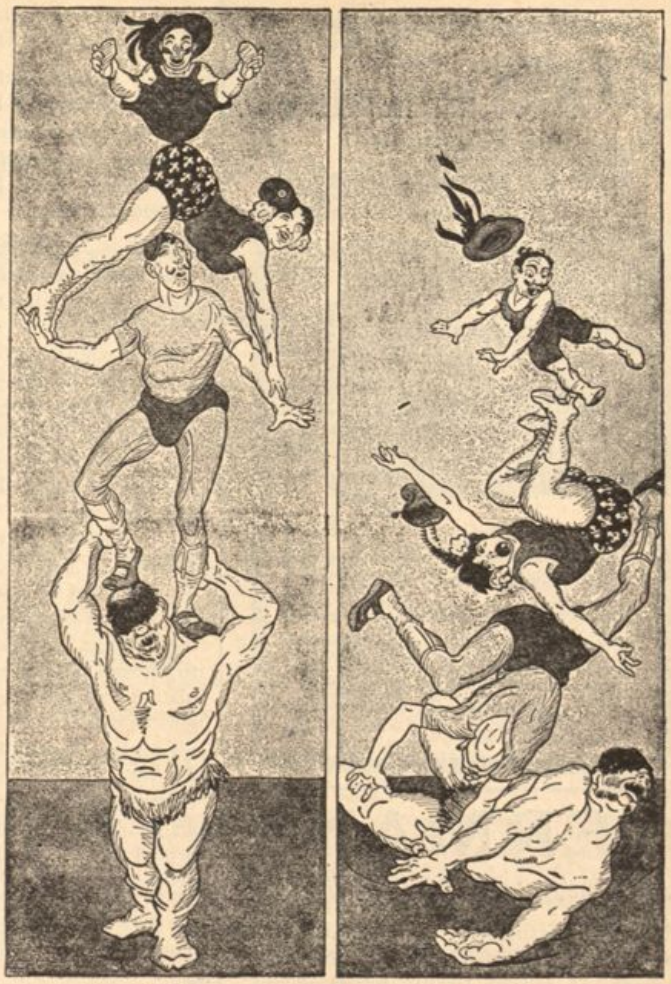
And what is true of English disregard of neutral rights is true of the fabricated tales of atrocity charged against the Germans and Turks. We call the attention of those who have taken any stock in the reports signed by Lord Bryce to the affidavits of American citizens who were aboard the *Nicosian*, in which are given the appalling details of the murder of the crew of a German submarine as printed elsewhere in this issue. *Such revenge is possible only to people of a decadent race.* The name of Captain McBride, who commanded the Apaches aboard his English pirate ship, flying the American flag, and who instituted this massacre, will go down in history as a criminal who put to blush the bloody record of Captain Kidd and the buccaneers of the Spanish main.

In one week we have had presented the evidence of England's unspeakable degeneration in two cases of unspeakable perfidy.

S.

HOW ABOUT THE JEWS?

OUR God-fearing, humane and absolutely neutral administration has sent an official inquiry to Minister Morgenthau regarding the fictitious Armenian massacres of the Turks, and seems intent in bestowing its benevolent care on the Armenian conspirators who have been betraying Turkey to the Russians. But it has precious little sympathy for the poor American mother in Mt. Vernon, New York, whose son's head at last accounts was looking from the point of a pole across the Rio Grande at his native country. And we have heard of no protest being made against the persecution of the Jews by the Czar. Lest anybody believes that the Czar is still devoted to "my beloved Jews," let him read the following



«Voilà» «Oh – la – la –»

—*Simplicissimus.*

THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE
BEFORE AND AFTER

dispatch from Europe to *The Day* of October 4th, by its editor, Herman Bernstein:

"BERLIN, October 4th (via Sayville).—Russian outrages against the Jewish population are continuing despite the rumors circulated that the condition of the Jews has improved. The truth is that the distress of Russian Polish Jewry is appalling. Hundreds of thousands are literally starving. Immediate relief on the largest scale is imperative. Russia is trying to solve the Jewish question by annihilating the Jews."

ANOTHER LITTLE MOVEMENT

A NEW York lawyer named William Lustgarten has started a pseudo patriotic movement to organize the hyphenated citizens into an organization which is to make war on the hyphen and "dual citizenship." Several hundred applications for membership had been received within twenty-four hours, we are told by the *Times*, which wastes upward of a column of valuable space on Mr. Lustgarten's new movement. Of the hundreds who have clamored for admission to the society, the *Times* prints only two letters from patriotic hyphens, one from a person who glories in the grand old German name of Newman (address not given and identity unknown), the other from a Mr. Steigleder, who gives three addresses. A correspondent of the good hyphenated name of Rose (no relation to Jack Rose) declares in a *Times'* interview that he expects to see the movement sweep the country. Lustgarten is making a good start with his brigade of Brigadier Newman, Commander Steigleder and Bombadier Rose. We don't precisely know the purpose of this movement, as there is no dual citizenship unless on the part of the Choates, Couderts, Roots and Morgans, Allied agents confessed or convicted, but as "every little movement has a meaning of its own," this is probably a branch of the Pilgrims or some other pro-British advertising scheme.

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GERMANY

can be reached in 36 hours by aeroplane from N. Y. This is not a dream but a technical assurance. The machine is patented, has great speed and lifting power. German brains have accomplished much in this world, they will accomplish this too, providing the necessary financial support can be had. The Allies are building large machines here now: why not we? If you care to help and invest in such an undertaking, write and state how much and we will send you further particulars. Address
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and Whole Wheat Zwieback. Not made from artificially impoverished white flour, but from the whole natural ground grain, furnishing a distinctly greater amount of nutrition and endurance to the body. It positively prevents constipation and its attending ills.

5 Boxes Zwieback or 7 Loaves of this Famous Bread, express prepaid, for one dollar; or 1 Sample Zwieback or 1 Loaf Bread for 25 cents, postpaid.

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STERLING SILVER RINGS
The Head of the Kaiser in Relief

They are handsome and useful Souvenirs of the World War. Order one to-day. Specify size of Ring desired for Ladies or Gentlemen. Price $1.00.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION
1123 Broadway New York City

FINANCIAL FORUM

Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free.

THE most striking event of the week in finance was the desperate campaign under way by the Morgan interests to induce the public to buy the $500,000,000 Russo-Anglo-French bonds. One of its phases was the great "smash" in war stocks. This was engineered with deliberation. Readers of THE FATHERLAND will recall that about two months ago, in the story of the War Stock Gamblers, it was prophesied that, when the Wall Street banks were finally loaded up with the bonds of the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies, they would be compelled to "call" the loans made on the inflated war stocks. This was done by the English bankers in forcing the brokers to demand heavier margins from their speculative customers on "war babies." Margins as high as fifty per cent. were enforced. Of course, the small traders could not comply with this demand, and were compelled to throw their stocks upon the market. In an hour they lost their accumulated paper profits of months. The cruel game of fleecing the weak speculator was played to a nicety. It is not generally known outside of Wall Street that brokers demand margins only from their general run of customers, but that they never receive a dollar in margins from the big operators or financiers with whom they do business. In order to keep the business of his big customers, the broker finances the entire deal, and is often ruined by the neglect of the big financier to pay his debts.

It was announced that one of the biggest bulls in war stocks had sold out all his holdings and had been engaged by powerful banking interests to bid up the railroad shares. And this is quite plausible. The "unappreciated" railroad stocks are being advertised widely now, for the bankers who have let so many railroad properties go to the wall, are now greedily anxious to rid themselves of their railway shares at advancing prices.

As concerns the Morgan loan to the Allies, no such efforts have ever been made to float a bond issue in the country's financial history. Bond houses are flooding the newspapers with alluring advertisements, circulars "boosting" the bonds are being mailed by hundreds of thousands. At every public banquet in New York almost, some Wall Street corporation lawyer arises to beseech his hearers to induce the men, women and children of the United States to invest a hundred dollars in a war bond. Nearly 1,000 bond salesmen were called to this city a few days ago and instructed in various methods of planting the bonds in the cities and towns of the land.

As yet the public has not begun to nibble. Even the $100 bait does not seem to attract them. I am informed, however, that the

Deutsches Theater
Direktion Rud. Christians
IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

14 Oktober—"Lehmann's Kinder" Abends 8.15
15 Oktober—"Dasselbe" Abends 8.15
16 Oktober—"Dasselbe" Abends 8.15
16 Oktober—"Das Schloss in Polen" Matinee Nachm. 2.15
17 Oktober—"Das Weite Land" Abends 8.15
18 und 19 Oktober—"Lehmann's Kinder" Abends 8.15
20 Oktober—"Der Weibsteufel" Abends 8.15

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Conducted by Lutheran Deaconesses

CARL WITTMANN
287 Broadway, 4th Floor, New York City, liefert
5% deutsche u. 5½% österreichische Kriegsanleihe zu irgend welchen Beträgen.

next step in the propaganda will be a marking up of the price, in order to spread the impression that the bonds are taking. Since the huge issue is still in the hands of the bankers and the munitions makers, it is easy for them to advance the price to a figure above par, temporarily, if they so desire. It is sedulously concealed from investors that Russia benefits in the loan. But Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, in his official statement, explaining why his banking house could not participate in the issue, said positively that he had not been able to receive assurances from the Morgan group that part of the proceeds would not go to Russia. If a banker of the prominence of Mr. Schiff could not obtain such an assurance, it may readily be believed that the Czar has been provided for by his English and French allies. And the Czar has already lost to the Germans the most populous portion of his Empire, with the bulk of its greatest industries. The billions of Russian investments held in England, and especially France, have already in great part become waste paper. That is not a good argument for the safety of the Morgan loan.

Bond House Comments

Zimmerman & Forshay, in their advertisement of the new issue Imperial German Government 5 per cent. bonds, append an attractive comparison between the American $1,000 par value bond and that of Germany for 4,000 marks, which is of equivalent value. Especial interest centers on the present low rate of exchange, the presumption being that the rate will return to its normal level when peace again prevails in Europe.

The new issue German 5 per cent. bonds are not callable before 1924. Interest is payable in April and October. The bonds are exempt from all taxation in Germany. Bought at present prices, the imperial bonds would yield 8 per cent. with German exchange at normal rates.

It is shown that in peace times a 4,000-mark bond would cost $952, but owing to present exchange rates the price is only $850, offering a profit from an exchange basis of $102, or more than 10 per cent. over all as equivalent on a bond of American issue.

(*Continued from page* 189.)

I mention these incidents because they are characteristic of the inhabitants of "Little Paris." Since the Marats and Robespierres of the Boulevard Anspach cannot make use of guillotines, they imitate the violence of the Revolution in the abovementioned despicable fashion. The modern Belgian patriot does not hesitate to give expression to his lust for revenge by making complaints to the German authorities. The jilted girl denounces her former lover, the man his own wife, even the mother her son, as has occurred not in isolated but in numerous cases. Governor General von Bissing was obliged to issue a public proclamation against anonymous information to which the German Government would in future pay no attention!

The pettiness of the Belgian character reveals itself in countless little things. A striking proof of this is the scandal of the Lion of Waterloo, the story of which was circulated by no less a personage than the

Aufruf zur Zeichnung auf die

Dritte Deutsche Kriegsanleihe

Deutsch-Amerikaner!

Der Appell ist an Euch ergangen, auf die Deutsche Kriegsanleihe zu zeichnen, und eine Armee ist diesem Rufe gefolgt. Es war Euch nicht vergönnt, für das Land Eurer Väter mit den Waffen in der Hand einzustehen, wohl aber habt Ihr Eure Ersparnisse freudig dargeboten, um Deutschland zum Siege zu verhelfen. Es ist aber noch nicht genug gethan. Noch giebt es Gleichgültige, die an dem grossen Werke keinen Antheil genommen haben. Diesen sei gesagt: **Auf die Deutsche Kriegsanleihe zu zeichnen ist nicht etwa nur ein Gebot der Gefühle, sondern auch des Verstandes!** Deutschland fleht nicht um ein Almosen. Es verlangt ein Darlehen, auf das es 5% Zinsen bezahlt.

Zeichnungen auf die Deutsche Kriegsanleihe werden bis auf Weiteres zum Kurse von

$210 f"r 1000 Mark

entgegengenommen. Die 5%ige Verzinsung der auf die Kriegsanleihe gezeichneten Beträge beginnt schon am 1. Oktober d. Js. **Die Zinsen für das volle erste Halbjahr in der Höhe von $5.25 für je 1000 Mark werden nach Erhalt der Zeichnung im voraus ausgezahlt.** Ab 1. April 1916 erfolgt die Zinszahlung nachträglich. Die Zeichnungen werden an die Deutsche Bank, Berlin, überwiesen, die die Rentenscheine für die Dauer eines Jahres vollständig kostenfrei aufbewahrt und verwaltet. Jeder Zeichner erhält unsere Depot-Bestätigung über die bei der Deutschen Bank, Berlin, erfolgte Hinterlegung seiner Stücke. Auf Wunsch können die Stücke an irgend eine Partei in Deutschland ausgeliefert werden, der alsdann auch der Zinsengenuss zufällt. Die Einsendung des Dollar-Betrages hat mittels Postanweisung (Postal Money Order) oder Bankcheck auf New York zu erfolgen.

Aufklärungen werden bereitwilligst ertheilt und Zeichnungen täglich bis 6 Uhr Abends entgegengenommen.

TRANSATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY

67 William Str., NEW YORK

Die Filiale der Transatlantic Trust Company — **109 Avenue A, Corner 7th Street** — ist jeden Montag, Mittwoch und Freitag bis 8 Uhr Abends geöffnet und nimmt Zeichnungen auf die Kriegsanleihe entgegen. **Parteien, die Aufklärungen über die Transatlantic Trust Company zu erhalten wünschen, wird es anheimgestellt, sich an die Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulate zu wenden.**

Deutsche Kriegsanleihe.

Wir offerieren als sichere und vorteilhafte Anlage aus unserem Bestand

5% Deutsche Reichsanleihe von 1915

(Dritte Kriegsanleihe)

in Nennwerten von Mk. 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000, 20,000

an solche Deutsche, die auf diese Weise dazu beitragen wollen, das Vaterland wirtschaftlich zu stärken und gleichzeitig der in diesem Lande aufgelegten Anleihe der Alliierten entgegenzuarbeiten.

Halbjährliche Zinscoupons können regelmäßig bei uns eingelöst werden.

Genaue Beschreibung nebst Bestellschein werden auf Wunsch zugestellt.

Auch besorgen wir **Geldsendungen nach Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn** portofrei ins Haus durch unsere eigenen Bankverbindungen in Europa **zu niedrigsten Raten** unter voller Garantie.

Sprechen Sie vor oder schreiben Sie — deutsch oder englisch.

Wollenberger & Co.

105 S. LaSalle St. Deutsches Bankgeschäft Chicago. Borland Gebäude

NEW GERMAN 5% WAR LOAN

PRICE OF A 1000 MARK BOND: $210

On this interest of 5% will be refunded up to April 1st, 1916. Thereby reducing price for a 1000 Mark Bond to $206 net.

A. WUNNENBERG, 42 Cotton Exchange Building, New York City

TELEPHONE: 3012 BROAD

WAR PACKAGE

for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Delivered from our business house in Rotterdam, Holland, to any address, including the trenches—

10 lb. Package of first-class groceries consists of:—

2 LBS. CERVALAT SAUSAGE 4 LBS. F. F. BISQUIT
2 LBS. COCOA 2 LBS. COFFEE

This Package is delivered for the Price of $5.50
5 lb. Package includes the above-mentioned foods in one-half—is delivered for $2.80
100 of the best Dutch Cigars are delivered to the trenches for $4.20

Arrival guaranteed. The above prices include all charges of postage, packing and delivery. Send money-order or check and state address of the sender and the person to whom the goods are consigned.

War Package Dept., International Import and Export Commission Syndicate
2 and 4 Stone Street Telephone Broad 1159 **New York City**

The Fatherland Needs Coffee

Have you forgotten your friends and relatives in the old country? Coffee is not produced in Germany and consequently has become exceedingly scarce. These conditions have caused the price to raise far above the means of the majority of people and is causing untold discomfort to thousands of people who depend upon this beverage for daily use. Here is an opportunity to show that you have not forgotten them. Send them five pounds of our A1 quality coffee.

WE SHIP coffee to any part of Germany and Austria-Hungary—5 pounds of the best at $1.85, including all postage and packing charges. If delivery does not take place, we refund money.

DO NOT HESITATE but send your order without delay, enclosing stamps or money order and full address of the person to whom you wish us to make the shipment. If you want to add a postal card telling who the gift is from, please enclose it with your order.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN COFFEE CO.

War Package Dept. { 12 HANOVER SQUARE / 76 WATER STREET } **NEW YORK CITY**

ONE BLOCK EAST OF HANOVER SQUARE "L" STATION

Wollen Sie Ihren Angehörigen helfen?

Die Leute in der alten Heimath, einerlei ob zu Hause oder an der Front, gebrauchen **NAHRUNGSMITTEL.** Wir versenden direkt vom Continent durch Vermittlung unseres Rotterdamer Hauses; nach Deutschland oder Oesterreich, auch an die Front **NAHRUNGSMITTEL-PACKETE** mit dem folgenden Inhalt: Bratwurst, Leberpastete, Leberwurst, Mettwurst, Holl. Käse, Marmelade, Oelsardinen, Sprotten, Lachs, Makrelen und Heringe. Alles in anerkannt hochfeiner Qualität.

Ass't No. 1 enthält	5— 6 Dosen	Nettogewicht ca.	6 Pfd.	Pr.	**$2.00**
„ „ 2 „	10—12 „	„	„ 11 „	„	**4.00**
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100 Stück feinste türkische Cigaretten	...	Preis	**$2.00**
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Falls für Oesterreich-Ungarn nur für aktives Militär.

Sämmtliche Packete werden zu den beigefügten Preisen den Empfängern an der Front oder zu Hause vollständig porto- und zollfrei zugestellt. Mann sende Bestellung mit genauer Adressenangabe und Betrag in Baar, Money Orders oder Check an

TRANSATLANTIC RELIEF PACKAGE COMPANY
21 State Str., New York (Im Gebäude des K. u. K. österr.-ung. Generalkonsulats)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

THE object of this department is to put our readers in touch with the latest and best commodities for the home and office. Also to help worthy men and women to better positions and to put them in touch with unusual business opportunities.

RATE: 20c PER LINE

SMALLEST space sold, 4 lines; largest, 12 lines. We reserve the right to decline any advertisement we do not deem suitable for our readers.

When sending in advertisements, address Classified Advertising Dept.

THE FATHERLAND
1123 Broadway, New York

ON A SMALL INVESTMENT YOU CAN EARN 70% ON YOUR MONEY

This is a simple sales proposition which will sell itself. Nine out of ten people with pro-German sentiments will be interested. This offer will appeal especially to Bazaars, Mass-Meetings and Churches who are making contributions to the German cause. You take no chances—your money back if the proposition does not appeal to you. Apply by letter.

Box No. 14, care of The Fatherland

Authors, Attention—We Can Help You

We make a business of placing with magazines, newspapers and publishers, fiction and meritorious articles on all subjects. Authors who have had difficulty in satisfactorily disposing of their output find it to their advantage to let us handle their material. Write for terms and particulars. Address

Box 21, Classified Advertising, The Fatherland

MILCH GOATS Deutschland values die Ziegen. America is inquiring about goats. Information, 10 cents.

PRACTICAL GOAT FARM, E. Bridgewater, Mass.

Cigarette Smokers Send 25c (silver, no stamps) for new patented ash tray; chokes smoking cigarette stubs instantly; terms to agents.

THE RITTENHOUSE SHOP Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION, GERMANS GOOD OKLAHOMA FARMS FOR SALE

I have several farms that I can sell cheap and give liberal terms if desired, which are located in the wheat belt, among quite a number of Germans who are already located here.

Write W. C. STEINMETZ, Chickasha, Okla.

wife of the Minister of State van der Velde. Twelve to fifteen miles south of Brussels is the battle-field of Waterloo, where on June 18, 1815, Napoleon I. ended his meteoric career as a commander and as ruler of the world, through his defeat at the hands of the famous "Marshall Forward," the Prussian General Blücher. All of the nations participating in this battle—Prussians, French, English, and Belgians (although the latter did not exist in reality at that time)—erected monuments on the battle-field in honor of their dead. The Dutch, however, who, as is known were the rulers of the country until 1830, had erected in 1826 a specially impressive monument at the order of King William I. of the Netherlands for their Prince of Orange, who was wounded in battle. This monument consists of a mound of earth 50 meters in height in the form of a pyramid, on the top of which there is a lion 4½ meters in height and in length which bears the simple inscription "June 30, 1815."

According to a report sent by Madame van der Velde to the Parisian press the Germans were said to have removed this lion, which is more dignified than beautiful, from its pedestal in order to melt the bronze for cannon; this was, of course, meant to point out the success of the British policy of starving out Germany. In reality this lion consists of pure cast iron and I took the trouble to climb up the 215 steps which lead up to it in order to be able to determine by placing my hand on it that this lion still stood untouched in its place on July 16, 1915. The entire incident is another proof that it is really only a "Little Paris" which endeavors to make itself noticeable just at this time of the world war with such petty scandals. . . .

I will perhaps discuss the various industries of articles of luxury in another place, and will only say a word about the morals of Brussels. I have already pointed out that the pleasure-seeking world of Belgium and also of the bordering countries have made this city the centre one for the enjoyment of gay life. It was the home of thousands and thousands of kept women who were accustomed to receive the visits of their protectors on certain days. Besides this higher class of the demi-monde there are also countless priestesses of the "venus vulgivaga" whom one meets again and again on the boulevards, in the theatres, cafés and restaurants, in the street cars and everywhere else, and one was often actually annoyed by them. During half a century I have seen many cities, but not one in which prostitution was as noticeable as in Brussels. In this respect "Little Paris" even surpasses its prototype to a great extent and even the appointment of a police for the censorship of morals, according to the German model which took place a few months ago, can make very little change in these deeply rooted conditions. The various dancing-halls, which are crowded until they are closed at midnight, are the headquarters of these women at night. During the day the eternal feminine desirous of male com-

panionship gathers in the two "family baths," "Bain Royal" and "Bain Saint Sauveur," where men and women move about in the water in a small pool. Significant is the warning of the bath directors not to commit any improper action which is posted up everywhere in these baths, "since they have been established at the wish of families." But I never saw a single "family" here, but only men alone and such "ladies" who evidently wanted to make public exhibition of their physical charms. I doubt whether anything like that can be found anywhere outside of Brussels.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of THE FATHERLAND, published weekly, at New York, N. Y. for October 1st, 1915.

Editor, George Sylvester Viereck, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Managing Editor, George Sylvester Viereck, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Business Manager, Walter W. Stake, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

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Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

THE FATHERLAND CORPORATION,
W. W. STAKE, Asst. Treasurer.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fifteenth day of September, 1915.

MAY BINION,
[SEAL] No. 463.
(My commission expires March 30, 1917.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

No Transatlantic mail should be despatched by neutral steamers calling at English ports where mail is opened by English Censor. All mail should be despatched per neutral steamers sailing direct AND THE STEAMER'S NAME PLAINLY MARKED ON THE OUTSIDE ENVELOPE, AND NO MAIL SHOULD BE SENT WITHOUT MENTIONING THE STEAMER, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD MAIL BE SENT ON AN ENGLISH BOAT.

Important mail should be registered.

The following neutral ships sail from New York on dates indicated:

Sat., Oct. 16—Bergensfjord, Bergen.

Thurs., Oct. 21—Oscar II, Copenhagen.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for

Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the Postal Union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.

European Representative, LOUIS VIERECK, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

NEW ISSUE

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NOT CALLABLE BEFORE 1924

Interest Payable April and October

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WE OFFER THESE BONDS AT

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AMERICAN COMPARISONS

based on a 4,000-Mark Bond, being the equivalent of a $1000 Bond American issue

In ordinary times a 4,000-Mark Bond would cost	$952
Owing to the low rates of exchange, now only	850
Showing a profit from an exchange basis alone of	102

or over **10%** equivalent on a bond of American issue.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY

9 and 11 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Zeichnungen für die

Dritte Deutsche Kriegsanleihe

zu 5%, zum gegenwärtigen billigen Preise

von $207.70 Netto pro 1000 Mark

werden von uns entgegengenommen. Wir nehmen auch Bankbücher per 1. Januar in Zahlung und besorgen den Einzug der Gelder ohne Zinsverlust und kostenlos.

J. LEHRENKRAUSS & SONS BANKGESCHÄFT
359 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3. Oesterreichische Kriegsanleihe

Zeichnungen auf die dritte österreichische Kriegs-Anleihe werden in der Zeit vom

10. Oktober bis 6. November

entgegengenommen.

Die dritte österreichische Kriegs-Anleihe wird, gleich der zweiten Anleihe, in Form von **5½-procentigen Schatzscheinen** emittirt, **mit Zins-Coupon per 1. Mai und November.**

Die Zeichnungen werden an den **WIENER BANKVEREIN** überwiesen, der die Schatzscheine für die Dauer eines Jahres **kostenfrei** verwahrt und verwaltet. Jeder Zeichner erhält eine Depot-Bestätigung des Wiener Bankvereins.

Auf Wunsch können die Schatz-Scheine an irgend eine Partei in **Oesterreich-Ungarn und Deutschland** abgeliefert werden. Alle gewünschte Information ertheilt mündlich und brieflich:

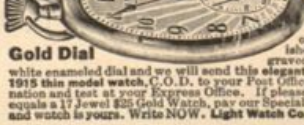
ALEX. von FEST, 17 BATTERY PLACE, Room C, NEW YORK

IRON CROSS BROOCH

A beautiful reproduction of the Iron Cross
IN STERLING SILVER
Can be worn as a brooch for ladies or lapel button for men. Order today and help advertise the cause. **Price, 50c each.** Liberal discounts for Churches, Bazars, etc.
AUSTRO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION
1123 Broadway, Dept. 2, New York City

25 YEAR Guaranteed $25 GOLD WATCH $2.98

$2.98



Gold Dial

Here is that watch you always wanted, sent you at our risk. **Send no money** not even a deposit; just write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' watch, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial and we will send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed 1915 thin model watch,** C.O.D. to your Post Office, or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. **Light Watch Co. Dept. N28, Chicago**

GERMAN RELIEF FUND

An Appeal

A YEAR has passed, and still the bloody war lacerates the people of Europe. Germany, the land of our forefathers, fights for her existence against numerous enemies. Unmeasurable are the sacrifices of blood and property. Therefore, we urge again all those who are united with the German people by the bonds of blood, love, friendship and gratefulness, to soothe the sufferings of their German brethren by voluntary contributions and thereby fulfill the highest and most sacred command of human duty to help the needy.

It is not only our aim to nurse the wounded, but also to stand by the widows and orphans whose protectors and providers have been cruelly torn from them by the war. Our endeavors are entirely dedicated to pure humanity and the collected amounts are exclusively intended for beneficial purposes. Everybody, therefore, who believes in universal brotherhood may contribute to it without consideration of nationality.

Kindly send contributions to the EQUITABLE TRUST CO., 37 Wall Street, New York City, or TRANSATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 67 William Street, New York City, under the headline "GERMAN RELIEF FUND." Likewise, the undersigned will willingly accept and forward such contributions.

GERMAN RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT

OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED SO FAR

Collected up to July 31st, 1915		$181,298.75
Interest on the Deposits with the New York Trust Co.		1,126.05
Total		$182,424.80

PAID OUT TO

German Red Cross	M.200,000.00	
Berlin National Foundation for Widows, Orphans, etc., of those fallen in war	200,000.00	
For the distressed of East Prussia	250,000.00	
M. v. Guelpen's Hospital at Wiesbaden	2,500.00	
	M.652,500.00	
Equal to	$143,957.81	
Sufferers at Alsace-Lorraine	23,500.00	
" in German S. Africa	5,000.00	
" " "	1,000.00	
Purchases for Hospitals	2,526.30	
Advertisements	1,410.92	
Printing	195.30	
Postage and misc. expenses	173.64	
Freight charges for war gifts	398.26	178,162.23
Remainder on July 31st, 1915		$ 4,262.57
plus German Cash M.5,319.00		M.

ALEX ANDREAE
OSCAR VON BERNUTH
CARL BUENZ
CHARLES ENGELHARD
RUDOLF E. F. FLINSCH
FERDINAND HANSEN
OTTO P. HEYN
DR. J. KAUFMANN
WILHLEM KAUPE
WILHELM KNAUTH
ADOLF KUTTROFF
JULIUS P. MEYER
A. PAGENSTECHER
CHRISTOPH REBHAN
DR. A. RIPPERGER
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER
DR. GUSTAV SCHOLER
DR. RICHARD SCHUSTER
OSCAR R. SEITZ
KLAUS A. SPRECKLES
CHARLES H. WEIGELE
ROBERT BADENHOP
ARTHUR VON BRIESEN
A. L. CRONEMEYER
RUDOLF ERBSLOEH
A. VON GONTARD
A. HECKSCHER
E. HOSSENFELDER
RUDOLF KEPPLER
DR. OTTO KOENIG
ALBERT LEISEL
PAUL LICHTENSTEIN
KARL WALTHER NEUHOFF
HENRY E. NIESE
ADOLF PAVENSTEDT
HANS REINCKE
H. SANDHAGEN
W. V. SCHEVILL
BARON F. SCHROEDER
OTTO SIEDENBERG
THEO. SIEDENBURG
EDMUND STIRN
CARL VON BERGEN
CONRAD BUEHLER
GEORGE H. EMERSON
JOHN OSCAR ERCKENS
THEODOR HAEBLER
C. VON HELMOLT
E. C. HOTHORN
WILLIAM KIENE
G. B. KUHLENKAMPFF
GEORGE LUEDERS
LUDWIG NISSEN
EDMUND PAVENSTEDT
HERMAN RIDDER
HERMANN SCHAAF
DR. PAUL C. SCHNITZLER
CARL L. SCHURZ
DR. G. E. SEYFARTH
A. VOGEL
C. B. WOLFFRAM
HENRY WILLINK
DR. W. L. WIRBELAUER
DR. R. ROESSLER

The amounts thus received will be sent to the German Embassy, Washington, D. C., and then forwarded to Humanitarian Institutions in Germany in accordance with the purpose of this appeal.

The receipt of the aforementioned amounts has been most heartily acknowledged by the "German Relief Fund" to the respective authorities and associations by way of letter and newspaper.